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PRAISE FOR U.S. SCIENTISTS' 'SENSIBLE ARGUMENTS' FOR SALT-II

LD061325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Tolkunov article: "Arguments of Reason: American Scientists Speak"

[Text] In the United States debates on problems of strategic offensive arms limitation are in full swing. The galvanization of these debates was caused by the fact that agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and the United States on the main issues of the SALT II treaty. This highly topical document is to be approved and signed by the heads of state during their meeting in Vienna in mid-June.

The course of the discussions around SALT II show that across the ocean antagonism is increasing between the forces of peace and detente on the one hand and the opponents of arms limitation and "hawks" of every hue on the other. No small role is played in this antagonism by the position of American political scientists and experts in the sphere of military strategy. The fact is, for many decades the U.S. foreign policy course has been determined by the influence of certain doctrines. Their authors were scientists who often also became participants in their practical implementation.

At precisely this crucial moment certain transatlantic scientists and experts in the sphere of nuclear strategy are continuing to theorize on the subject of the "Soviet threat," trying to prove that the SALT II treaty encroaches on U.S. security and is advantageous only to the Soviet Union. "Hawks" with science degrees are the strike force of various conservative organizations which are now stepping up their propaganda campaign.

However, today more and more American scientists specializing in the foreign policy sphere acknowledge that the pivotal direction in detente is to limit the arms race and it is this goal which is served by the speediest signing and ratification of the SALT II treaty.

A statement by a group of members of the Federation of American Scientists says: "The SALT II treaty must be ratified, since it strengthens our security, thanks to important measures of control over strategic arms."

"The most difficult negotiations for President Carter might prove to be not those with the Russians, but those with the Pentagon and with the "hawks" in the Senate. The opponents of an equitable SALT II treaty are prepared to mobilize the Senate against it. They want to paralyze the administration's efforts," the members of the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy warn in their publication "Disarmament Action Guide."

"The 'cold war' hysteria which is being whipped up," (M. Kler), director of the Institute of Political Research's "militarism and disarmament" research program writes in the journal NATION, "could destroy the chances of limiting and reducing arms and lead to the creation of an even more predatory military economy in our country. Such a political course will create an atmosphere of militarism in which, as in the years of McCarthyism, radical and leftwing organizations could be suppressed."

According to (M. Kler), more and more Americans acknowledge that the Senate detente opponents' wrecking of the SALT II treaty can only increase the risk of a nuclear war. All people in the world, including the Americans, will lose: Expenditure on medical services, education and social security will be cut, taxes will rise and the urban crisis will get worse.

The arms race kindled by the military industrial complex, R. Barnett, one of the leaders of the Institute of Political Research noted, not only diverts people's knowledge and energies from the solution of vital tasks but it inhibits the development of civilian industrial sectors, has an adverse effect on the balance of payments and leads to a weakening of the dollar. According to Barnett, the American people must reject the myth about "national security" as interpreted by the "hawks."

In the magazines FOREIGN AFFAIRS and PROGRESSIVE, R. Barnett states that it is the Soviet Union which is actively putting forward concrete initiatives whose implementation would contribute to a transition from limitation to reduction of strategic offensive arms. "The USSR," he writes, "has repeatedly proposed the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting all forms of nuclear weapons. The United States has rejected these proposals.

The leader of the Institute of Political Research believes that the conclusion of a treaty renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons would make it possible to achieve a future accord on curbing the arms race. This accord would contribute also to the constructive completion of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. "Yet another step on this path," the scholar states, "is the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons as a means of solving foreign policy problems. The Soviet Union has proposed the conclusion of a treaty in this sphere also. However, the United States continues to stick steadfastly to its right to be the first to use nuclear weapons when and where it deems necessary. Moreover, the Pentagon is stepping up its attempts to adapt nuclear weapons for local wars and to 'reduce' them to such a size, like the neutron bomb, that they can be used as 'conventional' weapons."

In his book "Peace Everywhere" (Mir Povsyudu) American scholar James Chase writes that in the present international situation a politician must be a skilful captain who knows all the tides and currents and is always mindful of the reefs.

A politician, Chase says, must know not only what may happen at a given moment but must also be able to look into the future. This is the demand of the times.

Sober-minded American scholars are urging their politicians, including legislators, to pursue this foreign policy course and put forward sensible arguements in favor of the SALT II treaty.

TASS REPORTS MEETINGS OF SALT DELEGATION HEADS IN GENEVA

LD042000 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 4, TASS--The heads of delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

5 Jun Meeting

LD051122 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 5, TASS--A meeting of heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

REGULAR MEETING OF SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS

LD061146 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 6, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States was held here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES TROTSKIY, BUKHARIN, REAFFIRMS LENIN'S THOUGHT

LD060937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 79 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Ivanov book review under rubric "From the Bookshelf": "In the Struggle for Unity"]

[Text] Imperialist propaganda makes active use of various revisionist and opportunist concepts in the struggle against real socialism. By representing these concepts as the "genuine," "authentic" Marxism, the anticommunists attempt to discredit the scientific ideology of the working class. The writings of all kinds of factionalists, against whom the CPSU has waged an implacable struggle at various stages of its history, feature prominently in their arsenal.

A favorite device of our ideological opponents is to turn to Trotskiy and Bukharin and to attempt to foist their "ideas" on people who are insufficiently versed in questions of Marxist-Leninist theory. Various anticommunist groupings and revisionists have become particularly active. The Maoists who have broken with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have also essentially slipped into Trotskiyist positions.

The communist and workers parties have to expend considerable efforts on the struggle against multifaceted opportunism. An effective weapon here is the historical experience of the CPSU and the Leninist lessons and traditions of criticism of apostasy from principled Marxist positions. I would like to dwell on certain works by Soviet historians devoted to analyzing these lessons and traditions.

The collective monograph "The Historical Experience of the CPSU's Struggle Against Trotskiyism" [Istoricheskiy Opyt Borby Kpss Protiv Trotskizma] (under the overall editorship of K. Suvorov, the Mysal Publishing House) provides a comprehensive characterization of an extremely dangerous variety of "leftwing" opportunism and shows that Trotskiyism grew up and was formed as the centrist wing of Russian Mensheviks. As early as the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, Trotskiy, along with other Menshevik leaders, attacked the Leninist concept of the organization of the working class party. The monograph reveals the way in which the implacable disagreements dividing the Leninists and the Trotskiyists deepened with each stage and the way in which Trotskiy was actively supported by Kautsky and Hilferding, leaders of the Second International, and others who recognized him as an ally of European opportunism.

However, it was not only Kautsky and his company who saw him as an ally. As A. Titov's analysis "The Party's Struggle Against Trotskiyism During the Years of Socialist Building in USSR" [Borba Partii s Trotskizmom v Gody Stroitelstva Sotsializma v SSSR] (Political Literature Publishing House) testifies, it was only with the rout of the anti-Leninist groupings that "the international and domestic bourgeoisie's hopes of wrecking the dictatorship of the proletariat in the USSR through the internal degeneration of the party and Soviet power vanished" (p 65).

V.I. Lenin was the organizer and inspirer of the Bolshevik party's struggle against Trotskiyism. He totally exposed the antirevolutionary character of Trotskiyism and created the necessary preconditions for its final rout. This is discussed in detail in N. Slamikhin's book "V.I. Lenin's Exposure of the Theory and Practice of Trotskiyism" [Razoblacheniye V.I. Leninym Teorii i Praktiki Trotskizma] published by the Myel Publishing House.

Trotskiy and people who shared his views assigned to the Russian proletariat, whose creative potential they did not regard as in any way significant, the role of detonator of a worldwide revolutionary explosion or torch whose lot it was to be consumed in the fire of world revolution which it itself had ignited. They regarded the policy of socialism in a separate country as the result of the party's "national narrow-mindedness" and "renunciation" of the struggle for the internationalist aims of the international working class. The Trotskiyists disregarded the objective laws of the formation of the new society which were revealed for the first time during our revolution, denied the need for socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and cultural revolution and opposed implementation of Lenin's national policy.

N. Slamikhin employs many facts to demonstrate that the Trotskiyists attacked with particular ferocity Lenin's teaching on the working class party and its leading role in building socialism and communism.

All the aforementioned works which analyze much modern material demonstrate that action against Trotskiyism and other varieties of opportunism has still not lost its topicality. Attention is also focused on this by an anthology of articles "The Communists' Struggle Against the Ideology of Trotskiyism" [Borba Kommunistov Protiv Ideologii Trotskizma] (Political Literature Publishing House), M. Basmanov's works "The Antirevolutionary Essence of Modern Trotskiyism" [Antirevolyutsionaya Sushchnost Sovremennogo Trotskizma] and "Who Is Helped by Modern Trotskiyism" [Komu Sluzhit Sovremennyy Trotskizma] (Political Literature Publishing House) and others.

The fact is, the present Trotskiyists enjoy active support from imperialist propaganda. And this is stimulating their attempts to split the communist movement and to turn it from the correct path. As noted in "Who Is Helped by Modern Trotskiyism", their line "is the ideological, political and organizational disarmament of anti-imperialist forces and the pursuit of a policy of anticommunism in its most treacherous and sophisticated forms" (p 109). This treachery and sophistication has been wholly inherited by Maoism which employs the same old Trotskiyist tactic--which is to imperialism's advantage--of demoralizing the revolutionary ranks and discrediting the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties.

The concepts of Bukharin and his supporters are akin to Trotskiyism--for a long time they operated precisely as representatives of "leftwing" opportunism, only later moving to overtly rightwing positions. F. Baganov tells of this in his book "The Rightwing Deviation in the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and Its Rout" [Pravyy Uklon v VKP(B) i Ego Razgrom].

On the basis of rich factual material, mainly from the archives, the author traces the party's struggle for the ideological and organizational rout of rightwing deviation, concentrating particularly on those theses of Marxism-Leninism which the opportunists attempted to distort. Thus, in defiance of K. Marx and V.I. Lenin, the Bukharinites saw the point of the dictatorship of the proletariat as consisting only in the suppression of the exploiter classes and denied its main--the creative--role. They preached that it was possible for capitalism and particularly the kulaks to develop peacefully into socialism.

All this was rejected by life itself and the objective course of building the new society. Real socialism's historical experience which is now broad and international and the creation of a developed socialist society in our country have been cogent confirmations of the correctness of the CPSU's Leninist strategy and tactics. Our party has defended its general policy line and has implemented it in a principled struggle against Trotskiyism, rightwing and "leftwing" opportunism and national deviationists and has insured the Leninist unity of party ranks.

The CPSU's struggle against the Trotskiyists and Bukharinites and their ideological and organizational rout has been an important contribution by our party to the strengthening of the whole world communist movement.

The aforementioned books, in covering extremely important periods in the life of Lenin's party, demonstrate the unshakability of its positions in defense of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and its creative approach toward the development of revolutionary theory.

IZVESTIYA WRITES ON IMPORTANCE OF LINKS, CONTACTS WITHIN BLOC

LD061007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[B. Rodionov article under "On International Subjects" rubric: "Indissoluble Ties of Fraternity"]

[Text] The intensification of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the further consolidation of the socialist community are the subject of constant concern for the CPSU and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Our relations are characterized by a well-adjusted mechanism of contacts in all spheres of life and at all levels. Extraordinary significance attaches to constant contacts at summit level. Following the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee last November, a whole series of meetings and visits of great political significance have taken place. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev visited fraternal Bulgaria and received the leaders of several socialist countries in Moscow. Contacts are developing successfully at the level of heads of government of the fraternal countries. Comrade A.N. Kosygin's visit to Czechoslovakia recently ended successfully.

The official friendly visit to Hungary by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, began on 30 May. Among the meetings of leaders of fraternal parties and states, the exchange of visits by party and government delegations--that specific form of socialist diplomacy characteristic of the new type of international relations--occupies a special place. During such visits the opportunity is available to view as broadly as possible the horizons of cooperation and sum up results, and determine the prospects for many years to come.

As was noted this March at the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Janos Kadar in Moscow, the broad exchange of experience, constant contacts between our parties' Central Committees and regular summit meetings make it possible to find mutually acceptable, harmonious solutions to the problems facing our countries. It is apposite to recall the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev from his speech during Comrade Kadar's stay in Moscow: "The socialist community is not hermetically sealed off from the economic situation in the capitalist world with its price fluctuations, inflation, and keen competition. In this connection we can see particularly clearly that the future belongs to socialist economic integration. It is the correct route to the upsurge of our countries' national economies, the improvement of the people's well-being, and the further consolidation of the might of world socialism."

Much has been done. The first completed integration projects are producing a return: The "Soyuz" gas pipeline, the USSR-Hungary electric power line whose commissioning has enabled the CEMA countries concerned to sign an agreement on guaranteed electricity supplies, and the latest international construction project--the Khmelnitskiy AES in the Ukraine--has begun.

The basis for a fundamentally new and extremely important sector of industry--nuclear power machine building--has been created in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other CEMA countries. But there is still a lot of work to do. Its direction is determined by the CEMA countries' long-term targeted cooperation programs--the documents of the coordinated economic strategy for the eighties--and, in a number of instances, for a longer period. The forthcoming CEMA session will lend new impetus to this work.

The socialist community countries are operating cohesively and effectively in the world diplomatic arena. This is confirmed in particular by the broad international response encountered by the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. We are struggling side by side to turn detente in Europe and throughout the world into an irreversible process, to merge political detente with military detente, and to oppose the intrigues of aggressive forces of all stripes. And if, despite impediments, the SALT II treaty is being prepared for signing, this is considerably aided by the coordinated activity of the fraternal socialist countries.

The socialist countries have now come to an important new frontier. In less than 2 months the People's Poland and after it the other socialist countries of Eastern Europe will celebrate the 35th anniversary of their liberation from fascism and of the establishment of the power of the people. The GDR will celebrate its 30th anniversary in the fall. The peoples of the fraternal countries are coming to meet their jubilees rallied around their Marxist-Leninist parties, convinced that the further forward development of their friendship with the Soviet Union and the improvement, intensification and enrichment of bilateral and multilateral relations will serve our common prosperity and the cause of social progress and peace throughout the world.

BRIEFS

CEMA SESSIONS IN KIEV--The eighth session of the council of CEMA member country representatives for welding problems ended in Kiev on 25 May. The session, chaired by Academician Paton, chief of the coordination center, examined the results of adopting joint projects in production and determined new directions for cooperation in the future. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 May 79 AU] The eighth session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Civil Aviation completed its work in Kiev on 23 May. The delegations of the 12 countries participating in the session on 25 May inspected in Borispol a show of new aviation equipment developed in the socialist countries. In the evening the final document on the work of the permanent commission was signed in the assembly hall of the civil aviation engineering institute in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 23 May 79 AU]

NONALINED MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN COLOMBO

LD061026 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6, TASS--A conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries opened in Colombo today. It will prepare recommendations and a number of documents for the forthcoming 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, to be held in Havana in September. It will also draw up the agenda of the Havana summit, prepare a draft joint declaration of the participants in the non-alignment movement on key questions of the present international situation, and draw up recommendations on organisation matters, including on the admission of new members.

KAMPUCHEA ISSUES STATEMENT ON REPRESENTATION IN COLOMBO

LD060948 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea circulated a statement on Kampuchea's representation in the non-alignment movement. It was circulated among delegates of a conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries at the level of foreign ministers that opens here today.

It would be extremely dangerous to leave the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the non-alignment movement, the statement says. The non-aligned movement must recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people expressing its interests that declares for independence, peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and throughout the world and also in support of the non-alignment movement.

The statement expresses gratitude to governments and peoples of many countries, to the world public for support to the Kampuchean people in its struggle for the motherland's liberation and national revival.

Vietnamese Spokesman's Statement

LD060950 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 6, TASS--A spokesman of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam gave a press conference today, explaining Vietnam's stand on the so-called Kampuchean question. He pointed out that Vietnam is rejecting any form of presence of a delegation of the overthrown regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary at the conference. The sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, who did away forever with the sanguinary Pol Pot regime, is the delegation led by Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who have just arrived here.

Only a delegation of the Pol Pot clique is present as a non-voting observer at the session of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries, while the legitimate delegates of the Kampuchean people do not take part in the conference. It was pointed out at the press conference that the question remains unsolved and that its discussion is to be continued at a conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Coordination Bureau.

65TH SESSION OF ILO GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

LD061330 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 6, TASS--The 65th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) opened here today.

On the agenda is the discussion of the report of the director-general of the International Labour Bureau and the governing body, programme of the activity for the coming period. Questions connected with the life and working conditions of dockers, automobile builders and workers of a number of other trades will also be discussed.

Taking part in the conference are delegations from nearly 140 countries, as well as representatives of the United Nations and a number of other international organizations.

The session will last till the end of June.

Comment on U.S., ILO

LD070540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov and Georgiy Dzhirkevelov]

[Text] The annual conference of the International Labor Organization [ILO]--one of the oldest specialized agencies of the United Nations Organization, which includes 130 countries--opens in Geneva today. The UPI agency notes in this connection that Washington broke off work in the organization in November 1977. The United States explained its action by alleging that the International Labor Organization had somehow betrayed its real aims and had not adopted measures to correct the existing situation. The press wrote at that time that the motive of the ILO's opponents, primarily of the reactionary leaders of U.S. trade unions, was the desire to punish this organization for accepting a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as an observer and for criticizing Israel's policy on occupied Arab territories. The United States accused this organization of being too political. But some things must be clarified here. The president of the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, once tried to introduce an anti-Soviet resolution. At that time, the United States did not say a word about the political coloring of the ILO. They started talking about it only when this provocative venture failed.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON UNCTAD CONFERENCE, WEST'S 'TOUGH STAND'

LD051736 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

["UNCTAD session"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS--"The UNCTAD session in Manila has clearly emphasized the need of establishing a new world economic order on the principles of equality and justice, writes today a commentator of the newspaper IZVESTIYA. Meanwhile, the discussions in Manila show that the policy of the leading capitalist powers is the main obstacle on this way".

"Commentators in the Philippines and other developing states of Southeast Asia point out that the main cause of the difficulties that the session encountered is that Western countries took a tough stand, unwilling to make the slightest concessions to developing countries. One cannot but agree with such an appraisal. Really, delegations of capitalist powers opposed all initiatives aimed at putting an end to the practice of diktat and discrimination in international economic relations. It was exactly through their guilt that the proposals on eradication of protectionism in international trade and establishment of control over operations of international monopolies--the vital stake of the emergent nations, have not been approved.

"Most frankly the Western countries' stand was formulated by no other person but American representative Young. He said in Manila that the United States did not intend to heed the decisions which would be approved contrary to its desire. Other representatives of the capitalist world, expressing in word sympathy with young states, carried out actually the same course. Their main aim, as the majority of the UNCTAD members believe, was to preserve intact the present economic order, with Western monopolies getting huge profits on exploitation of developing countries, running into about 100,000 million dollars every year.

"Socialist countries took an active part in the session. They submitted for consideration of the delegates concrete proposals on the main topics of the discussion".

"The statement made by the socialist countries on readiness to broaden assistance to developing countries in strengthening socioeconomic transformations testifies to their constructive stand."

UN HEARS CRITICISM OF U.S. ADMINISTRATION OF MICRONESIA

LD030728 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 2, TASS--The United States policy toward the trust territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) came under fire at the current session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council here.

Micronesia is the last trust territory in the world to have been placed in 1947 under the administration of the USA, which was to prepare it for self-government and independence. But as was stressed at the session, the United States failed to honour its commitments and did everything possible to strengthen its domination in the territory by dismembering it and absorbing it part by part.

We think that Micronesia's dismemberment is not in the interests of its people, said B. Alter, member of the Micronesian congress. He pointed to the growing economic difficulties created by Washington's deliberate policy and the fact that it ignores the interests of the Micronesian economy and has made it fully dependent of American subsidies.

Speaking at the session on behalf of the association of religious organizations of the USA, W. Wood said that the islands have practically no economy relying on their own resources. Agricultural production there has sharply declined and 20-25 per cent of the labour force in the cities are unemployed. All this, he stressed, should be blamed on the United States. Pursuing its own interests, W. Wood stressed, the United States raises obstacles to reforms that could enable the people of Micronesia to exercize their right to self-determination.

V.N. Berezovskiy, the Soviet delegate, said that in view of the approaching expiration of the term of trusteeship over Micronesia, Washington was pressing ahead not only with dismembering the territory but is also with imposing [as received] various statuses of dependence on its individual parts.

According to the U.N. Charter any change of the status of a strategic (?trust territory) may be made only by the decision of the Security Council. The United States' unilateral actions are legally invalid. The trusteeship council, the Soviet delegate said, should resolutely demand that the administering power remove all obstacles to the development of Micronesia's economy and to its advance toward self-determination and independence.

U.S. USES SOVIET THREAT TO JUSTIFY INDIAN OCEAN BUILDUP

LD061207 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS observer D. Sergeyev article: "Who Is Threatening Whom in the Indian Ocean?"]

[Text] Seeking to prevent progress in resolving the issues of military detente and the termination of the arms race, the most reactionary imperialist circles have been propounding the thesis of the "Soviet threat" lately with particular zeal. This utterly false thesis is also being stated with regard to the Indian Ocean region--as an argument designed to justify the U.S. reluctance to continue the Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean.

It is difficult to say what there is most of here--hypocrisy in stating the question or absurdity in arguments. The Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean began in 1977 under conditions of a low level of military presence and military activity in that region--especially compared with the situation in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. True, even then a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier task force would occasionally appear in the Indian Ocean, and work was being carried out to expand the American military base on Diego Garcia. But nevertheless the arms race in the Indian Ocean at that time was still not on a large scale. What is particularly important is that no one had permanent strategic forces.

Under these conditions a realistic basis for a future accord was pretty quickly found at the Soviet-American talks: "freezing" the levels of military presence and military activity, renouncing their buildup and immediately beginning talks on lowering those levels. It is clear that this approach accorded with the interests of the security of both the USSR and United States and the littoral states and was in line with their idea for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

At first the talks between the USSR and the United States made intensive headway. Suffice it to say that as early as the beginning of 1978 the sides started preparing a joint draft agreement. The first agreed formulas and even whole articles emerged. If the talks had continued at the same pace, the agreement would most likely have been drafted and concluded by now. And this would have completely ruled out the possibility of either side threatening the other side's security from the Indian Ocean region and would have been a start to materializing the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

But what happened in reality? In February 1978 the American side broke off the talks and answered negatively to repeated proposals from the Soviet Union that they be resumed. At the same time the United States began building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean. It switched from periodic visits by an aircraft carrier task force to permanent deployment there of aircraft carrier forces, from plans for "beefing up the equipment" of the Diego Garcia military base to its transformation into a major strategic strong point and the pivot of the American military infrastructure in the Indian Ocean, which also includes bases in certain Near Eastern and Asian countries and on the west coast of Australia. Preparations have begun for creating an entire new U.S. fleet as a major strategic naval formation in the Indian Ocean.

At the same time Washington has elaborated the concept of an "arc of instability" from southern Africa to Southeast Asia and has begun plans for forming mobile armed forces for transfer to any point of this "arc" where national liberation and anti-imperialist forces are active.

Thus the United States has adopted a policy line of emphatically changing the military-political situation in the Indian Ocean in its own favor, mounting a large-scale arms race and creating new threats to the security of both littoral states and the Soviet Union. It is clear that the continuation of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean would only tie U.S. hands in implementing this militarist line. So the United States broke off those talks. Not because some kind of "Soviet threat" had emerged in the Indian Ocean--such a threat has not existed and does not exist and the Soviet Union is prepared to enshrine that thesis in treaty form. But because definite circles in Washington want neither talks nor agreements which would limit their opportunities to threaten from the Indian Ocean, the security of other states and particularly the security of the Soviet Union.

Such is the truth. Scarcely anyone can underestimate its seriousness.

U.S. NATIONAL INTERESTS NOT PROMOTED BY ARMS RACE IN MIDEAST

LD070258 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has approved additional aid to Israel and Egypt to the tune of $4.8 billion over a 3-year period. Some time before, a similar decision was taken by the Senate. So whether the American taxpayers like it or not, they will have to supply another $4.8 billion of their money. Here is a comment by observer Gennadiy Shishkin:

Why is it necessary to pay this huge sum? According to some leading American newspapers this question is now in the minds of many people in the United States. Wasn't it said before that the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel is a direct and sure way to peace in the Middle East? And now it turns out that it is necessary to pay $4.8 billion to help translate the agreement into reality, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS puts it. And the lion's share of the sum, 4 and 1/2 billion, is to be spent on advanced weapons for Israel and Egypt. So what kind of peace this is that boosts the arms race in the Middle East instead of ending it. [sentence as heard]

The International Center of Political Studies in Washington point out that contrary to the election promises of President Carter, the volume of U.S. arms exports in general has not been reduced and continues to grow. In the 1979 fiscal year it reached a huge total of $10.8 billion, and the Middle East, obviously, accounts for a very substantial share of these sales. Suffice it to say that the export of arms to the Middle East in the 1980 fiscal year will be increased by 166 percent over the level of 1977. These statistics do not take into account the latest wholesale American deal under which Israel and Egypt will get $4.5 billion worth of American weapons.

This turn of events is causing serious concern not only among American taxpayers but also among government leaders, who are worried over the future of peace. Deputy Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Barry Blechman, has warned of the dangers involved in continued and mounting arms sales. In a statement at the Woodrow Wilson International Center of Scientists, he said that as proved by recent developments in Iran, relations based on arms sales are a sure way to catastrophe.

On June 5, it was 12 years since the Israeli war of aggression of 1967. That same year, the Security Council passed its well-known Resolution 242, which provides the basis for a genuine peace settlement in the Middle East. This resolution calls for the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and for the recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This resolution still remains unfulfilled, and the separate deal between Israel and Egypt makes changes of its implementation even more remote.

The latest developments in southern Lebanon prove that the separate deal is already encouraging new acts of aggression by Israel and its right Christian allies.

So all one can say is that Middle East peace is as remote now as ever, and no one can guarantee that the present U.S. policy in the Middle East (?and) increased U.S. arms supplies to that region will really secure a steady flow of Middle East oil to the United States. One proof of this is the collapse of the United States' policy in Iran, the mounting energy crisis and waiting lines in front of the gas stations in the American cities.

The Washington POST says the Pentagon has worked cut plans of increasing the United States' military presence in the Middle East. Under these plans, United States forces are to be used to capture some Arab oilfields. It's proposed to set up a special military command and form a special reserve force of 100,000 troops. A new fifth American fleet is also being created with a main base on Diego Garcia, to insure constant U.S. military presence in the Arabian Sea and in the Indian Ocean.

It's easy to see that all these plans and increased supplies of U.S. arms can only heighten tension in that region, and though it's being said that these measures are necessary to increase U.S. military might, this policy is really futile. Emphasis on military strength and whipping up the arms race is a heavy drain on the country's resources, which are being wasted on some nonproductive gamble. This policy also weakens the United States in the face of mounting competition on the world market.

True national interests of the United States cannot be promoted by stepping up the arms race and arranging separate deals in the Middle East, which only aggravates the situation there. The interests of the United States taxpayers cannot be protected by gunboat diplomacy. The only way to do it is to implement the well-known decision of the United Nations and of the Security Council, to open meaningful talks involving all the parties concerned.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN U.S., FRG SEEN DURING SCHMIDT VISIT

LD061704 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 6, TASS--The visit by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to the USA coincided with the new flare up on contradictions between the United States and its West European partners, the FRG included, this time over oil.

West European countries are indignant that the U.S. unilaterally introduced subsidies for oil imports, thereby complicating the position of its partners on the world oil market.

USA-FRG differences are not limited to energy problems. While regarding the FRG as NATO's chief support in Western Europe, it is, on the other hand, the United States' chief rival on the world's markets.

Meanwhile West Germany refuses to toe the U.S. line in the sphere of economic policy and play the role of an "economic locomotive", as the U.S. would have it. The FRG is the main initiator of the European Monetary System, regarded by the Americans as a threat to the position of the dollar.

CHINA

PRC ARMS SUPPLY TO EGYPT DRAWS COMMENT

OW0707?8 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 6 Jun 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] Various countries' news agencies have reported from Cairo that Beijing's leaders and the As-Sadat regime reached an agreement under which China will provide weapons, including military aircraft, to Egypt. This station's observer Glebov writes in this connection:

Not long ago the Chinese ambassador to Lebanon met with PLO leader 'Arafat. The Chinese ambassador told 'Arafat that the Beijing leadership had always supported the Palestine people's just struggle against the Israeli Zionists and their behind-the-scenes boss. Now it is clear that what the ambassador said was just a trick to (?fool) the Arab people, including the Palestinian people, and conceal Beijing's active support for the anti-Arab conspiracy of the Israeli Zionists and the turncoat regime of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

The Arab world has decided to impose very extensive sanctions on the present Egyptian regime. Even those Arab countries on whom U.S. imperialism has always relied have firmly refused to support the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt and the renegade As-Sadat, despite strong pressure from Washington. But Deng Xiaoping and Beijing's top-level ruling clique have been helping U.S. imperialism for a long time.

Now Egypt's As-Sadat regime is seriously isolated. But, prompted by U.S. imperialism, the reactionaries in Zhongnanhai immediately offered help to the regime. They have forgotten all the big promises they made in the past and (?the fine words) that they wanted to be good friends to the Arab people. Everyday there are more new facts showing that Beijing's top-level ruling clique has completely betrayed proletarian internationalism and is in the service of imperialism and the reactionaries. This is causing extremely serious losses to the Chinese people, because the social renegades in Beijing are acting in the name of China and the Chinese people.

The reactionary clique in Beijing has hurt the Chinese people's national pride and trampled on the glorious revolutionary tradition of China's real patriots. The behavior of the chieftains in Zhongnanhai is totally unjustifiable. When the time comes, the Chinese people, in the spirit of the revolution, will severely punish them.

PRC ACCUSED OF HYPOCRICY ON SENKAKU ISLANDS ISSUE

LD052323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to a KYODO-TSUSHIN agency report from Beijing, Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, in talks with former Japanese Minister Suzuki, again touched on the issue of the Senkaku Islands. If we cannot for the moment decide to whom this archipelago should belong, he said, then settlement of the issue must be deferred for a few years.

This is not the first time in recent days that Deng Xiaoping has made such statements, reserved, and with a deliberately conciliatory tone, notes our observer, as if to say, is it worth Tokyo and Beijing breaking the lance over the disputed islands for the time being? Let this problem be solved by future generations of Japanese and Chinese.

This is not a new leitmotif. It appeared in the statements of Beijing's official spokesmen last year, when the timing of the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty on peace and friendship was being discussed. It was then that the Beijing leadership tried in every way to convince Tokyo that it did not take the problem of the Senkaku Archipelago seriously, about which it had no time to start polemics.

It was difficult even then to believe in the sincerity of such assurances. For just before, in the spring of last year, the Chinese authorities sent a whole flotilla of fishing junks equipped for far from peaceful fishing to the region of the Senkaku Islands; the crew members of the Chinese vessels had small arms, and large-caliber machineguns were set up on board many junks. The scale of this warlike demonstration and its organized character excluded versions that all that happened was by chance and unplanned, as they later tried to represent it in Beijing.

The Chinese leadership was being cynically hypocritical. It deliberately arranged the incident at that time near the Tiao Yu Archipelago, as the Senkaku Islands are called in China. Beijing's design had two functions--firstly, to further its claim to this territory, and secondly, to exert pressure on Tokyo and make them speed up the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. With this aim, Beijing maneuvered and proposed leaving the Senkaku problem aside. But for how long? Last week a sharp protest came from the Chinese capital, in which Japan's actions in taking over the Senkaku Archipelago were called completely illegal. And in April this year armed Chinese fishing vessels again appeared near the islands.

Following the new pressure from Beijing came the conciliatory statements by Deng Xiaoping. And this was done (?again) with a definite reckoning--the Chinese leadership is now trying to get agreement from Tokyo to sign treaties on scientific-technological and industrial cooperation, and also to give China big loans.

One gets the impression that those in Beijing intend to continue using the Senkaku problem as a kind of Japanese sore spot, in order to achieve their selfish aims.

JAPANESE, U.S. GENERALS DISCUSS JAPAN'S MILITARY ROLE

LD061818 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin writes: The Japanese Cabinet of Ministers has approved a plan of a round-the-world sailing by Japanese naval ships, presented by the Director of the National Defence Agency Yamashita. The sailing will be undertaken from June 15 to November 9 by a squadron of the "Self-Defence Force" and consist of two [as received] ships. It will call at 13 ports in 10 countries, first of all West European ones. This sailing is being undertaken with the aim of intensifying the combat training of Japanese naval personnel within the framework of the building up of the country's military potential.

The intensification of military preparations in Japan is taking place simultaneously with the strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance, in accordance with which the Pentagon tries to make Japan's armed forces take over a part of American imperialism's tasks in the Pacific. Thus, at a meeting of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the "Self Defence Force" General Takashina with the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff General Jones plans were discussed for the interaction of Japanese and American troops in the event of "contingencies", the course of building up the Japanese armed forces and also the intensification of Japan's military role in the Far East within the framework of the Japanese-American security treaty.

The calls by Japanese Generals for stepping up the arms race and the drafting of plans of joint operations by the armed forces of Japan and the United States are taking place against the background of a noisy anti-Soviet campaign launched by the military-industrial complexes of the two countries with the aim of justifying the stepped up militaristic preparations by references to the mythical "Soviet military threat". By means of such false concoctions the military intend to delude the Japanese public and divert its attention from the steadily growing military spendings that weigh down heavily on the shoulders of rank-and-file tax payers.

Japan's democratic public demands that the dangerous course of the country's militarisation be discontinued and that the Japanese-American security treaty, that places the country into the position of an obedient servant of the Pentagon, be terminated.

BEIJING'S 'INVISIBLE APPEARANCE' AT TOKYO TALKS DENOUNCED

LD271042 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 27 May 79 LD

["Meeting in Tokyo: Unrealizable Talks"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"The springtime brisk activity in the capitals of the 'triangle' or, to be more exact, 'big seven' (the U.S.A., the FRG, Japan, Britain, France, Italy, and Canada)--is a purely political phenomenon and not a seasonal one," writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting on frequent meetings of the leaders of the capitalist world. "A summit meeting of the leaders of those countries is to take place in Tokyo at the end of June. Its purpose is to alleviate the chronic ailments of contemporary capitalism. And since all the participants in 'summits' are well aware that it is impossible to accomplish this supertask, they are trying to provide certain 'safeguards' for the meeting in Tokyo not to turn out to be another short-circuit".

"For the first time the 'Chinese card' figures considerably in the talk of the participants in the 'club of seven'" the newspaper points out.

"When the 'tripartite commission' (something like a 'council of vods' of the capitalist world) met in Tokyo, its members with particular approval regarded the present Beijing rulers. They apparently regard the flirting with Beijing rulers as the last word in statesmanlike widsom, and they view setting China against other countries as a splendid way to artificially heighten tensions on the planet. One can only be surprised at the nearsightedness of those gentlemen to whom it never occurred that they are pushing their governments on to a slippery path. Of course, not everybody in the countries of the seven agrees with the self-styled strategists from the 'tripartite commission'--in Japan, in Western Europe and in the United States itself there are lots of politicians which are aware of the danger of playing with fire. The invisible appearance of the Beijing side in the Tokyo round speaks for itself."

ARKHIPOV, MAYDAR ADDRESS SOVIET-MONGOLIAN COMMISSION

LD0623?2 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Ccoperation opened in Moscow today. It will examine a number of the most important questions concerning the further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries. Speaking at the opening of the meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, said in particular:

[Arkhipov--recorded] We speak with special pride about the successes of Soviet-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In the last 3 and 1/2 years of the current 5-year plan period alone the trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic has increased by more than 50 percent. During that short period a whole range of major industrial, agricultural, cultural and consumer projects have been built in Mongolia within the framework of our cooperation. The Erdenet mining and enriching complex, one of the biggest integrated projects, has come into operation and has begun production. It is now possible to say that the enterprise is working successfully and the level of extraction and processing of ore attained between January and May of this year enables the enterprise to reach its design indices ahead of schedule.

The trade and economic relations between our countries are expanding and growing stronger with each passing year, and this aim is served by our intergovernmental commission. [end recording]

Comrade Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke in reply:

[Maydar--recorded] The political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural links between our countries are becoming increasingly broad and varied and they are giving tangible results in all spheres of the many-faceted Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The Mongolian people rejoice at the outstanding success of the Soviet Union and the communist (?policy) in the international arena attained by the country of the Soviets under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its general secretary.

The Mongolian people, by their own self-sacrificing creative labor and relying on the ever-increasing assistance of the fraternal countries, above all the Soviet Union, are successfully implementing the historic tasks in the social and economic development of the MPR put forward by the 17th Congress of the MPRP and are achieving more and more successes in socialist construction. [end recording]

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS BORDER AGGRESSIONS BY PAKISTAN

LD061024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["End the Provocations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul--According to Kabul Radio, on 5 June the Pakistani ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was called to the Afghan Foreign Ministry. He was handed a note of protest which pointed out that several days ago armed detachments of the Pakistani police, without any cause, perpetrated aggression against the territory of Afghanistan in two border areas.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry expressed its hope for a speedy end to such aggressive actions, inasmuch as their continuation would be fraught with danger, not only danger of a crisis between the two countries, but danger of a serious threat to peace in the region. The responsibility for the consequences of such actions lies on the Pakistani side.

The Afghan Government, the radio stresses, has always pursued a policy of peace and has been in favor of friendship with the countries with which it shares borders, including Pakistan, and would wish Pakistan not to undertake actions contrary to the spirit of friendship, which could lead to a crisis situation.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has issued a commentary on the subject of the hypocritical propaganda of Pakistani reactionary circles, which assert that there are no special camps for training Afghan diversionaries and terrorists on Pakistani territory. But this is not so. The actions of Pakistani propaganda, covering up aggressive acts against Afghanistan, are directed toward undermining stability in the region.

The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY declares that the Afghan people are filled with determination to defend the revolutionary achievements of their homeland.

TARAKI ADDRESSES AFGHANISTAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD030704 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 2, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today. It was chaired by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. N.M. Taraki made at the meeting a brief report on internal and international situation.

The members of the Political Bureau discussed questions pertaining to realisation of the land reform in the country and took relevant decisions on these questions.

BRIEFS

STEEL PLANT FOR INDIA--The Soviet Union will help India in building a new steel plant in the southeast of the country with a capacity of 3 million tons of steel a year. The Indian Government has approved the project. The construction of the plant is provided by the bilateral long-term program of cooperation signed in March this year. The construction will be done in two stages and will be completed by 1985. Earlier, India, with the help of the Soviet Union, built steel plants in Bhilai and Bokaro, which today account for 35 percent of the country's steel output. [Text] [Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1408 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD]

NHAN DHAN CITED ON PRC MILITARY BUILDUP ON BORDERS

LD041930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DHAN reports that Beijing is disseminating fabrications to the effect that Vietnamese forces are allegedly being concentrated in the direct vicinity of the Thai border and are supposedly creating a threat of aggression.

Beijing, international affairs journalist Igor Lebedev notes, has already often been intimidating the countries of Southeast Asia with the myth of the so-called military threat of Vietnam. In actual fact it is just the opposite; that is, the hegemonistic and expansionist policies of the Chinese leadership constitute a direct threat to peace and security in this region. Evidence of this is Beijing's support for the gangs and Maoist groupings which are active against the legitimate governments of Burma, Laos, India, Afghanistan and a number of other countries of Southeast Asia.

In disseminating lies and slander, Beijing is striving to split the peoples of Southeast Asia and the peoples of Vietnam, and to disguise its policies of expansion. There is no lack of specific proof. At present Beijing is continuing to whip up military tension on the border with Vietnam. The number of Chinese servicemen there amounts to 500,000. The quantity of artillery and tanks is being increased. The Chinese troops are demonstratively conducting maneuvers in the direct vicinity of the border with Vietnam.

Provocations are continuing with regard to another country--sovereign Laos. While stepping up armed forces on the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Beijing is rendering broad support to reactionaries of all hues who have fled from that country and who are organizing systematic provocations against Laos. Open instigatory activity is being conducted against the small ethnic groups which inhabit the republic and disorder is being provoked.

The facts, as always, expose the hypocrisy of the Beijing leadership which is allegedly the guardian of the security of the peoples of Southeast Asia. The aggressive policies of the Chinese leadership are evoking profound concern among the world public, which sees in China's foreign policy course a serious threat to peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

SRV, PRC EXCHANGE PRISONERS OF WAR 6 JUNE

LD061308 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 6, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that another exchange of prisoners took place near the Vietnamese-Chinese border. The Vietnamese side turned over to China a group of servicemen who participated in the war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam received prisoners who had been seized by the Chinese. The majority of them are peaceful people from northern provinces--women, children, old people.

Representatives of the Societies of Red Cross of Vietnam and China gave to each other the lists of prisoners who are to be exchanged on June 13.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

LD051220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow today after official visits to Australia and New Zealand at the invitation of the parliaments of those countries.

POPE VISITS CZESTOCHOWA, LEAVES FOR KRAKOW

LD061944 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["The Pope in Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 6, TASS--Today Pope John Paul the Second, who arrived in Poland on June 2, met with believers and the priesthood in the city of Czestochowa. After serving mass he left for Krakow.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION STUDIES PARTY CONTROL WORK IN USSR

LD051433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Bulgarian CP [BCP] workers headed by S. Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control Auditing Commission, was in the Soviet Union 21-30 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their stay in our country, the Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the organization of party control and auditing work in the CPSU. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, at the Moscow Gorkom, at the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, at the Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, at the Irkutskiy Obkom, at the Bratsk Gorkom and at party committees of industrial and agricultural organizations.

The BCP workers had talks with G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

The delegation was received by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. Present at the talks, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; S.O. Postovalov, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY

AU061040 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 5 June the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Vatchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, returned to Kiev after its visit to the SFRY at the invitation of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Belyy, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Kilotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Shevel, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The welcoming party included (Bejcic), consul of the SFRY Consulate General in Kiev.

EEC ELECTIONS, WEST BERLIN ROLE ASSESSED

LD062002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

["Elections to the European Parliament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, 6 June (TASS)--On 7 and 10 June the citizens of the nine countries which make up the EEC will take part in elections to the European Parliament. A hundred and eighty million voters are to elect for a period of office of 5 years a total of 410 deputies (81 each for France, Britain, the FRG and Italy; 25 from Holland, 24 from Belgium, 16 from Denmark, 15 from Ireland and 6 from Luxembourg). The elections will take place in Britain, Denmark and Ireland on 7 June and in the remaining countries on 10 June.

These are the first direct elections to one of the main political organs of the "Common Market"--until now its 198 deputies were appointed from among members of the national parliaments of the EEC countries. For the more than 20 years of its existence the European Parliament has not (?played) any notable role in the life of the "United Europe," above all because it did not have sufficient powers or opportunities to influence the policies of the "Nine." So now the organizers of the direct elections are hoping to increase the role of this institution of the community, which, in their opinion (?should) promote the further economic and political integration of Western Europe.

Although the powers of the parliament at present remain as before, the leaders of "little Europe" are calculating that the very holding of the direct elections will promote the growth of its authority. In the conditions of the constant deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and the sharpening of the contradictions between the partners of the "Nine" and the ever-intensifying protests from the public of the EEC countries against the policies of the "Common Market," the leaders of the West European countries have decided to enlist the support of the popular masses, even if only formally, by holding the elections.

In connection with the elections to the Europarliament the disagreements between the partners of the "Common Market" have sharpened. Two opposing tendencies have become marked in the community: On the one hand, there is the desire to extend the powers of the political organs of the EEC and to give them a supranational character; on the other hand, there is the striving to uphold the priority of the national parliaments. To the first group belongs in first place the FRG, the main initiator of the elections to the Europarliament; to the second group, in particular, belongs France.

The mass actions of the public and the various political parties' warning that a further integration of Western Europe will lead to a limitation of the sovereignty of the individual participants in the "Common Market" are having an effect on the French leaders and also on the governments of many EEC countries.

The communist parties of the West European countries have adopted different positions with regard to the elections to the Europarliament because of the different internal political and economic situations in their states. All, however, come out in defense of the interests of the working people, against the antipopular policy of the monopolies, the increase in unemployment and inflation, and also against the intentions of the forces of reaction to make use of the political mechanism of a "united Europe" to struggle against the positive tendencies in the international arena.

If one believes the forecasts of Western observers, the most influential force in the future parliament will be the socialist and social democratic parties of the "Common Market" countries, united in the so-called union of EEC member socialist parties. The nature of the parliament's activities will depend greatly on the position adopted by the representatives of these parties and those with whom they ally.

The elections to the European Parliament are, of course, an internal matter for the West European countries. The future will show what role they will play in Western Europe as a whole and in each individual EEC country. This will largely depend on which forces predominate in parliament.

The foreign political activity of the new European Parliament, however, will affect all other states as it will be directly linked with questions of insuring peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Therefore, anxiety is already being aroused by the striving of reactionary forces to make use of the European Parliament to strengthen the political foundation of NATO and to intensify the division of Europe.

Also contrary to the interests of detente is the decision to include West Berlin in the elections, the attempt to draw it, as an appendage of the FRG, into the process of state-political integration of Western Europe. This clearly contradicts the quadrilateral agreement of 1971 on West Berlin. The election programs of the rightwing parties also contained a number of other proposals which could cause damage to the cause of detente and all-European cooperation.

NATO 'HAWKS' SCORED FOR HARPING ON 'SOVIET MILITARY THREAT'

LD061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "What Is the Bugbear For?"]

[Text] ...Birmingham was reduced to ashes by a Soviet atom bomb on 29 August 1985. A few weeks earlier Soviet forces had made a surprise attack on NATO positions in central Europe but when their offensive petered out they resorted to atomic weapons, destroying England's industrial heart. It was only the West's nuclear revenge--a retaliatory strike against Minsk--that forced the USSR to call a truce. Britain, like its North Atlantic bloc allies, was saved solely by the fact that at the end of the seventies it had displayed vigilance and had doubled its military appropriations...

This is the "futurological" subject and the contemporary moral of the work by Gen John Hackett, former deputy chief of the British General Staff and former commander of NATO's northern flank forces. The book, which has been widely publicized by the British press, is published under the title "World War III." There are many books, television films and pseudoscientific works delighting in the selfsame theme: Since the USSR has acquired military might (and this is the only achievement of the motherland of October acknowledged by the enemies of socialism) its sole thought, apparently, is how and when to attack the West.

"The NATO countries' foreign ministers who met recently not far from The Hague have no shortage of worries and problems which are multiplying, accumulating and aggravating each other," the French paper LE FIGARO states, instilling fear into its readers. "For many years the NATO countries have been seeking to avoid a situation where the Soviet Union would be able to change the face of the world in 48 hours as a result of an attack which would throw the Atlantic alliance into military and political disorder." "According to the most authoritative American specialists in the nuclear weapons sphere, NATO currently possesses neither the plans nor the resources and troops necessary for the job of containing a Soveit nuclear, chemical or even conventional attack," the DAILY TELEGRAPH echoes on the other side of the Channel.

"The majority of the NATO countries' foreign ministers," West Germany's FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU states, "see only one possibility for successful talks on arms control. That is the speediest modernization of the North Atlantic bloc's nuclear weapons."

This is the theme of the commentaries on the recent routine session of the NATO Council not far from The Hague. Its participants--the foreign ministers of 15 North Atlantic bloc states--were unable to ignore completely the international public's yen for detente and disarmament. In the final communique they welcome the accords reached by the United States and the Soviet Union at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

However, the verbal approval of positive trends in international life is not corroborated by concrete actions. It is clear from the communique that the NATO Council session essentially avoided replying to the socialist countries' important new initiative. As is known, the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee proposed the convening in the very near future of a conference involving all the European countries plus the United States and Canada to discuss concrete measures on strengthening trust and easing military confrontaton in Europe.

The results of the NATO session indicate, however, that it was the forces interested not in deepening trust but in fueling mutual suspicion and enmity who set the tone there. On the pretext of the imaginary "Soviet military threat" a course toward "modernizing NATO's nuclear forces" was imposed on the North Atlantic pact participants. This involves deploying on the territory of a number of West European states new types of medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the socialist community countries. Complete unaninity on this question has not yet been achieved among the bloc members despite the efforts of the NATO hawks. Holland, for example, adopted a stance of guarded restraint regarding the modernization of NATO nuclear forces. According to London's DAILY MAIL, the British foreign secretary also "refused to commit himself to the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons on British soil."

There is no need to guess why the latest fit of hysterical lamentations about the "Soviet military threat" should have occurred at this precise moment in the Western countries. Once planned, the "modernization of NATO nuclear forces" requires extra military appropriations. The brandishing of the "Soviet military threat" bugbear is not just a long-term strategy on the part of the opponents of socialism; it is a favorite tactic to which the "hawks" in generals' uniforms and the "merchants of death" resort whenever they need to pick the taxpayer's pocket.

"Your money or your life," highwaymen used to say menacingly. This is basically the present role of those who shout about the "Soviet military threat" urging countries to arm themselves instead of conducting disarmament negotiations.

NATO 'TRIO' SEEN BENT ON ARMS BUILDUP

LD061141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov's commentator's column: "What Are the Aims of the 'Trio'?"]

[Text] Bonn--The news from the NATO Council's spring session has created a far from spring-like mood in the FRG. "Bonn insists on new nuclear weapons"--reports from The Hague were published under this headline. West German newspapers point out that at the session FRG Foreign Minister Genscher demanded "most insistently" that its participants adopt the American plan to deploy neutron weapons and new missiles in West Europe.

The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, usually well informed about NATO affairs, writes that Genscher attacked those who are resisting the new step in intensifying the arms race. According to the newspaper, the minister declared: "The United States must assume the leading role, but all the other members of the alliance should also accept their share of responsibility."

Unlike previous NATO Council sessions, this time Britain's foreign secretary also participated in the campaign of massive indoctrination of recalcitrants. Bellicose Atlantic figures intend to use the change of government in the British Isles to create a distinctive "trio" comprising the United States, the FRG and Britain. Agreement on Britain's participation in promoting the American nuclear missile plans was reached during the FRG chancellor's recent trip to London.

Only quite recently responsible statesmen in Bonn said that as soon as the preparation of the SALT II treaty is completed, favorable prospects will immediately arise for reaching agreement at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. But now that this moment is drawing near, the FRG and Britain are accelerating not the Vienna talks but the preparation of a new stage of armaments in West Europe, the implementation of which could cause the whole strategic picture on our continent to change. And all this is being done under cover of arguments about "urgent technical modernization"--which in point of fact is camouflage for the NATO circles' reluctance to respond with action to the socialist countries' specific proposals on ending the arms race in Europe.

Taking into consideration the overall political atmosphere in Europe, which is far from inclining toward bad weather, the participants in the meeting in The Hague attempted to depict their armament plans as an "essential precondition for disarmament." This is truly strange logic out of keeping with the times.

SPANISH FACTIONS CITE OPPOSITION TO NATO ENTRY

LD061451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Doubts Not Dispelled"]

[Text] Madrid, 4 June--Answering journalists' questions before his departure from Madrid for Washington, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, who has been on a 2-day visit to Spain, declared that his talks with officials in Madrid must not be regarded as an attempt to exert pressure with the aim of insuring that Spain enters NATO.

However, judging by the materials of Madrid press organs, Vance's assurances have failed to dispel their doubts. Citing the secretary of state's remarks, many newspapers accompany it with commentaries which, citing various sources, allege that the theme of Spain joining NATO was one of the central themes of the talks.

Vance's assurances, MUNDO OBRERO writes, are no more than a smokescreen. The United States is hoping to create the impression that Spain's entry into NATO is inevitable. These maneuvers, the newspaper writes, may disrupt the democratic unity and solidarity which are so necessary for the restoration of freedom in Spain. It must not be forgotten that this topic affects all the country's citizens and not only those who voted for the ruling union of the democratic center or the rightwing democratic coalition bloc. The socialists, communists and other democratic forces, MUNDO OBRERO notes, have repeatedly advocated a policy of nonalinement and positive neutrality.

Speaking at a meeting of representatives of Spain's leftwing nationalist parties in the city of Palma de Mallorca, Ricardo Sagaseta, parliamentary deputy from the Canary Islands declared: "The people of the Canaries resolutely oppose Spain's entry into NATO because they do not want the Canary archipelago to be transformed into a military springboard aimed against our neighbors--the liberated African peoples."

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE CP LEADERS

LD060952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon--The CPSU delegation consisting of Z.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party (head of delegation); I.G. Grintsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Sumskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; had a meeting here with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] consisting of A. Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP; C. Pato, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee; and A. Nunes, chief of the International Department of the PCP Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship, sincere cordiality and mutual understnading on all subjects under discussion, the mutual solidarity and determination of the CPSU and PCP to strengthen and develop the fraternity and cooperation between the two parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and facilitate the all-round development of relations between the Soviet Union and Portugal were expressed.

Today Z.A. Shevardnadze, I.G. Grintsov and V.V. Zagladin, who are deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with the leadership of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Republic Assembly. M. Alegre, chairman of the commission, took part in the meeting on the Portuguese side, along with other members of the commission. A. I. Kalinin, USSR ambassador in the Portuguese Republic, was also present.

Return to Moscow

LD070326 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--A CPSU delegation, led by alternate Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party Eduard Shevardnadze returned today from Lisbon to Moscow. It attended the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal at the invitation of that party's Central Committee. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by alternate Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

ITALIAN NATIONAL UNITY PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

LD061520 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

As it should have been expected, the new pre-term elections to the Italian Parliament did not advance an inch the solution of the important problems that agitate Italy today. They only confirmed what was well known before, that the attempts to govern the country without communists, and moreover, contrary to them, are doomed to failure.

The entire election campaign of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, to say nothing of organizations that are further to the right, concentrated on the slogan of preventing participation of the Italian Communist Party in the government. In reality it was sought to consolidate the monopoly to power of the Christian Democratic Party which has been invariably ruling the country throughout the entire post-war period, either on its own or in alliance with various minor parties.

Meanwhile, the policy that was conducted by the ever changing cabinets of ministers led by representatives of the Christian Democratic Party was supported, and not always, merely by half of Italian voters. The other half held and continues holding that Italy needs a different course that could take it out of serious economic difficulties, arrest the spiralling of inflation and unemployment, improve the position of the working masses, lessen the gap between wealth and poverty, enhance Italy's international prestige, and make its contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, to the development of mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different systems more weighty.

The Italian Communist Party has long been pressing for the change of the course in this direction. It declared for crowning a new governmental coalition which, aside from representatives of Christian Democrats, would also include Communists, Socialists, representatives of other democratic parties.

The results of the elections give to the Christian Democrats an opportunity to try to form once again a bloc similar to those that governed Italy so far, that is to leave everything as it is. Naturally, it would be absurd to expect such a bloc to conduct suddenly a different policy from the one that resulted in the present crisis situation, [words indistinct] it is possible, at least theoretically, to imagine the forming of a different governmental majority, without the participation of the Christian Democratic Party. For instance the majority consists of the Communists, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans,and Radicals. But the Communists would be the first to come out against such an alternative since accepting it would mean an attempt to ignore the Catholic masses whose support makes the Christian Democratic Party the country's biggest party.

Of undoubted interest in these conditions is the conclusion at which the influential Roman newspaper IL MESSAGGERO arrived on Tuesday: "It should be hoped, the newspaper wrote specifically, that the lesson taught by the elections will lead to advancing, in new forms, the policy of national unity." The newspaper also writes that it is difficult to imagine how it is possible to govern the country now without the decisive support of all the left political and trade union forces.

Indeed, in today's Italy it is impossible to ignore not only the Christian Democrats but also the Communists who firmly hold the position of the second biggest party and rely on the support of 30 odd per cent of the voters.

Whether or not the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party want it, one fine day they will have to invite the communists to enter a governmental coalition and they will be sorry for the time lost.

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

LD062043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The fourth session of the mixed intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish commission for economic cooperation has ended in Ankara. The Soviet delegation to the session was headed by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, Skachkov, and the Turkish delegation by Deputy Prime Minister Cetin.

Skachkov has been received by Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit, who expressed satisfaction with the strengthening of economic relations between the two countries. Soviet-Turkish cooperation, he pointed out, promotes further enhancement of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries, and serves the cause of peace in the region.

KIRILLIN MEETS WITH SPANISH CABINET MINISTER

LD060843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 29 May V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received Luis Gonzalez Sara, Spanish minister of research and universities.

DEMICHEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER TALKS WITH FRENCH MINISTER

LD032012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1511 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 June--Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has returned to Moscow from Paris.

During his stay in France he took part in the opening of the joint Soviet-French "Paris-Moscow" exhibition. Petr Demichev had meetings with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Minister for Culture and Information Jean-Philippe Lecat. Issues of further deepening Soviet-French cultural ties were discussed during the talks.

GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBOURG ENDS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD041046 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 4, TASS--Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean, member of the International Olympic Committee, and persons accompanying him concluded their unofficial visit to the USSR. The distinguished guests were staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Organizing Committee of the 1980 Olympics. They flew to Frankfurt on Main today.

The guests were seen off by Arstanbek Duysheyev, the vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Ignatiy Novikov, the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The visit of Grand Duke of Luxembourg Jean to the Soviet Union will help strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between sports organizations of the USSR and Luxembourg, between the poeples of our countries, Ignatiy Novikov said.

KOSYGIN CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO FINNISH PREMIER

LD051007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Good Wishes"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto a telegram in which, on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his own behalf he conveyed congratulations and best wishes in connection with the latter's appointment to this post.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of lasting friendship and constructive cooperation established between the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the 1948 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of both countries in the interests of consolidating peace and expanding cooperation in Europe.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES FINLAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD050821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 79 p 4 LD

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Finnish Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen a telegram of congratulations in connection with his appointment to this post and wishing him success.

SOVIET-FINNISH POWER TRANSMISSION LINE NEARS COMPLETION

LD051354 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 5, TASS--The construction of the Soviet section of a power transmission line connecting the USSR and Finland has now entered a final stage. This line built under a contract between the Soviet Energomeshexport and the Finnish Imatran-Voima joint stock company will enable Finland to get from the USSR four billion kilowatt-hours annually starting with the next year. The power will be generated by a two million kilowatt Leningrad atomic power plant whose capacity is expected to double by 1980.

Deliveries of energy equipment, electric power and fuel from the Soviet Union to Finland are an important and rapidly growing element in cooperation between the two neighbouring countries, Aleksandr Gavrilov, vice-director of the Soviet Energomachexport, told a TASS correspondent.

Mutually beneficial commercial relations enabled the Soviet Union to give Finland technical documents and equipment for constructing steam electric stations as well as the first Finnish atomic power plant Lavisa. A pipe-line was built to carry gas from the north of the USSR to Finland. All these are convincing arguments for developing economic ties between the two neighbouring countries, Gavrilov said.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FRENCH SYMPOSIUM--The sixth symposium of Soviet and French lawyers, inaugurated in Moscow on 28 May, continued its proceedings in Kiev on 31 May. The symposium participants were continuing discussions on the constitution as the basis of the juridical system, and on the historical method in the comparative science of law. They will also examine the question of the legal control of the rational utilization of natural, material and labor resources in agriculture. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 31 May 79 AU]

ITALIAN VETERAN COMMUNISTS--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a group of Italian Communist Party veterans visited the Soviet Union from 16 to 27 May. While in the Soviet Union, the delegates visited Moscow, Kiev and Leningrad, were received in the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters and in the Leningradskaya Gorispolkom. The Italian comrades stated that on their USSR tour they were able to see for themselves the enormous achievements scored by the Soviet people in the construction of an advanced society, to see that the Soviet Union was and remains in the front line of the struggle for peace, detente, social progress and the consolidation of friendship among peoples. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 29 May 79 AU]

ITALIAN CONSULATE IN LENINGRAD--In accordance with the consular convention concluded between the Soviet Union and Italy, a consulate general of that country has opened in Leningrad. It was noted at the ceremony that the opening of the consulate will contribute to the deepening of friendly relations between the two states in the interests of peace and cooperation. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD]

DEMCHENKO DENOUNCES U.S. PLANS FOR MIDEAST STRIKE FORCE

LD061119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko's "Commentator's Column"--'Complicating the Situation']

[Text] The latest issue of the Washington POST carried a report which cannot but draw one's attention. In the next few days, the newspaper writes, in Washington there will take place a "secret meeting" of leading figures in the U.S. administration to examine questions of a possible increase in the U.S. military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region. The committee of chiefs of staff, the Washington POST continues, has already completed corresponding plans which envisage, in particular, the creation of a U.S. military command in the Near East, the formation of a special group of reserve troops which could be transferred by air to the Near East "when required" to "defend the oilfields," and the securing of a permanent naval presence in the Arabian Sea and the northwest Indian Ocean, for which a 5th fleet is to be formed.

These plans, as we can see, are extremely extensive and rather ominous, involving, as they do, the building up of large forces and the preparation of military operations in a strategically important part of the globe which, in addition, is close to Soviet borders.

Information about these plans lately has been continuously filtering through to the press. Thus, the influential U.S. magazine FORTUNE wrote last month that the "United States will take measures, including the use of armed forces, to defend its interests in Saudi Arabia". The magazine NEW AFRICAN, published in London, wrote that the U.S. "strike force" which is being prepared for use in the Near East is to number 100,000 men.

If such plans were discussed only by the press they would not draw particular attention. But it is a different matter when officials take part in drawing up these plans. Here we come up against real action leading to a complication of the international situation. If such a practice becomes widespread, and if other states, like the United States, start to build up their military forces far from their own borders, particularly in explosive areas, it is clear that such a policy will push the world toward a new confrontation. This policy is incompatible with the assurances resounding from Washington about adherence to detente and UN principles.

PDRY DEPOSITS WITH USSR TREATY RATIFICATION PAPERS

LD070338 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--'Abd al 'Aziz ad-Dali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotenitary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) to the Soviet Union, deposited with the Soviet Government the instruments of ratification by the PDRY of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on July 1st, 1968, the treaty banning the placement of nuclear weapons and other types of mass annihilation arms on the sea bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof signed on February 11, 1971, and of the convention on the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and toxins and on their destruction of April 10, 1972. Desposited also were [word indistinct] documents on the PDRY's accession to the treaty (?banning) the tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater of August 5, 1963, and the treaty on the principles of the activities of [word indistinct] in the study and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies of January 27, 1967.

KUWAIT DEPOSITS TREATY RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS

LD070340 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--Adil Najmeddin Jarah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait to the USSR, has deposited today with the Soviet Government the instruments of ratification by the State of Kuwait of the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft of December 16, 1970.

Igor Yezhov, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, accepted the instruments of ratification of the State of Kuwait on behalf of the Soviet Government.

YEMENI PARTY CONTROL AND AUDITING DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD070916 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--In accordance with the plan of party contacts between the CPSU and (?the Yemeni) Socialist Party, a delegation of functionaries of the control and auditing bodies of the YSP, led by member of the Central Committee, Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the YSP Sa'id Salim al-Hayba, was in the Soviet Union since May 28.

Delegation members had meetings and talks at the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, at the Party Control Committee at the CPSU CC, and made a trip to the Kaluga region in central Russia, where they familiarized themselves with the work of the control and auditing, and party commissions of the regional, and a number of city and district party organizations. The guests from Democratic Yemen got acquainted with the life of Soviet people.

The delegation was received by the Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Gennadiy Sizov, and First Deputy Chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU CC Ivan Gustov.

Yesterday the delegation left for home.

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 JUN

LD052032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian People's Council arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Shitikov, Ruben Welcome

LD061506 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic today visited the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The guests were greeted by the chairmen of the two chambers of the Soviet parliament Aleksey Shitikov and Vitaliy Ruben.

We are establishing parliamentary ties with all who sincerely want to cooperate with the Soviet Union, Vitaliy Ruben said. In the world of tday, he went on, friendly inter-parliamentary contacts at all levels are very useful. We hope that this visit will serve the strengthening of cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Syrian ambassador in the USSR Jabr al-Kafri was together with the delegation.

We have come to the homeland of Lenin to confirm the feelings of friendship that the Syrian people has for the Soviet people, said the head of the delegation Gazi Hadra, chairman of the Budget and Finance Commission of Syria's People's Council. He noted that the peoples of Syria and of the socialist community are united by common struggle for the just cause of the Arab peoples, against imperialism and racial discrimination. We will be happy to learn more about the successes of the Soviet state that has exerted a tremendous influence on world development, Gazi Hadra said.

The delegation of Syrian members of parliament visited the museum "Lenin's Study and Flat in the Kremlin", which has been visited by more than a million people from 116 countries.

The Syrian guests inspected with interest the exhibits of the museum, including the library of Lenin's family numbering 30,000 books.

"We have seen for ourselves how great and unpretentious was the leader of the proletarian revolution. We are happy to have been here"--the head of the Syrian delegation wrote in the visitors' book.

The guests also visited the Lenin Mausoleum.

KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV MEET WITH LEBANESE CP DELEGATION

LD061822 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--At a meeting in the Kremlin today representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which is aimed at frustrating a just settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and the realization of neocolonialist imperialist plans contrary to the vital interests of the people of that area, and which threat the freedom and independence of Arab states. Taking part in the meeting on the side of the CPSU were Politbureau member and Secretary of the CPSU CC Andrey Kirilenko, alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, and on the side of the Lebanese Communist Party--a delegation led by the deputy general secretary of the party's Central Committee George Haoui. The two delegations expressed firm conviction that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East requires the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the granting of the legitimate rights of the Palestine Arab people, including the right to create a state of its own. They noted the need for the further rallying of all the forces contraposing the anti-Arab designs of neocolonialism. They specially emphasized the importance of strengthening Arab-Soviet friendship and cooperation in struggle against the machinations of imperialism and its accomplices. The representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party strongly condemned manifestations of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism inspired by imperialism and reaction, and used for their selfish aims. Participants in the meeting, on behalf of their parties, once again pledged solidarity with the people of Vietnam, which resolutely rebuffed the Chinese aggression, and declared full support for the efforts of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at strengthening peace and security in South East Asia. The two delegations confirmed the desire of the two parties to keep developing relationships of friendship and cooperation, facilitating stronger unity of the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the struggle for peace, national independence and the peoples' social progress.

ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

LD060849 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 79 pp 1,3 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Motherland's Award Imposes Obligations"]

[Text] Public representatives, writers, scientific and cultural figures, leading production workers and press workers assembled in the House of Unions Hall of Columns on 17 May. They were attending the celebrations devoted to the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the presentation of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the paper. The paper receives the lofty award for fruitful work in the development of Soviet literature and active participation in the communist education of working people.

The meeting's presidium comprised M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, M.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations; secretaries of the boards of the USSR Writers' Union and of the country's writers' organizations; and leaders of other creative unions and also of newspapers and journals.

The meeting was opened by G.M. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board.

The meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took the floor.

Speech by M.V. Zimyanin

Dear comrades!

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is being presented today with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples in recognition of its fruitful work in the development of Soviet literature and active participation in the communist education of working people.

Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government to warmly congratulate the editorial collective and writers' aktiv of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on the motherland's lofty award.

I am happy to convey to the workers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and its public aktiv, on the personal instructions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his sincere congratulations and best wishes.

The 50-year history of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA--the leading organ of the USSR Writers' Union--is bound up with the history of the development of Soviet society, our culture and literature. Since its first issue which appeared half a century ago it has struggled passionately to insure that "the ideals of the class which implemented the October Revolution become the ideals of the Soviet writer, ideals close and dear to him, an inspiration in his daily creative work."

At all stages of the building of a new society in our country, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has shown itself to be an active assistant to the party in developing and uniting multinational Soviet literature on the basis of the Leninist principles of the party-mindedness and national character of artistic creative work.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that our country's creative intelligentsia is making an increasingly weighty contribution to the partywide and nationwide cause of building a communist society. Credit is due here to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA which is actively promoting the implementation of Soviet literature's lofty mission in our country's spiritual life. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA systematically discusses fundamental questions relating to the development of literature, problems of the theory and practice of socialist realism--the creative method of our art. It is naturally that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA should focus its attention on the creative activity of literary artists and on supporting everything talented and progressive that brings to the pages of a book the breath of life and the inspired labor of the artist.

Comrades, we all rejoice at that high ideological content and revolutionary innovation of Soviet literature and art, their stylistic variety and the tremendous scale on which the creative forces of artists from Soviet Russia and all the fraternal peoples of the USSR are involved in the formation of the overall spiritual potential of our great motherland.

Being in the vanguard of the creators of the new epoch in the artistic development of mankind, Soviet artists have a right to be proud of the fact that gems of unfading significance have been created through their common efforts: works describing the essential traits of the great revolutionary epoch, the images of toilers and fighters who upheld the freedom and independence of the motherland in fierce battles against the enemies of socialism, who built the developed socialist society through their selfless labor and elevated the international prestige and influence of the Soviet Union as the stronghold of peace and socialism on earth.

Our country's literature and art are making a fitting contribution to the further strengthening of the moral and political unity of our society, the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples and the close cohesion of Soviet people around their beloved Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the cause of the great Lenin and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism.

Soviet literature is manifesting an ever-growing force of educational influence and is the collective mouthpiece of the people's socialist patriotism and internationalism, the genuine democracy of Soviet society, the correct and just nature of our goals--the supreme goal being the well-being of the working people and the comprehensive development of the human personality.

The inextricable link with the revolutionary transforming activity of the party and people determines our literature's ability to deeply comprehend and portray the very important features of social reality and to understand the trends of its development. By creating images of the builders of the new society, spiritually rich, socially active, courageous people single-minded in their service of the great cause of the party and people, Soviet artists gain recognition and the love of millions of people.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is directing its activity toward the further development and strengthening of the ideological and creative potential of Soviet literature. Undoubtedly, it will continue to carry out this noble task successfully, alert and sensitive to everything that bears the mark of talent, labor and devotion to the motherland, and will be a true friend to every artist, especially young artists who must have support at the beginning of their very difficult career.

Of course, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA must be principled, impartial and particularly strict in its analysis and assessment of works which violate the truth of life and which display lack of principle and, finally, works which are professionally weak and slovenly.

Comrades: Maxim Gorkiy wrote that "the artist is the antenna of his country and his class, its ear, eye and heart: He is the voice of his era." Today our society demands of the artist a particularly profound, accurate and authentic picture of life. The artist is urged to respond promptly and commitedly to the demands of the times taking into account the dynamic nature of socioeconomic processes and the spiritual life of society. This should be an organic feature of the writers' newspaper. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA behaves correctly by not confining itself to treating creative and professional problems but by addressing itself to important questions of the people's life and labor and the spiritual development of our society. The paper is acting correctly by publishing writers' feature stories on the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the oilmen of Tyumenskaya Oblast, rural workers, scientists and defenders of the motherland. It is concerned about the problems of the scientific and technical revolution and the use of scientific research achievements in production. It is struggling for a solicitous attitude toward the environment. It is natural, therefore, that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'S readership should include not only thousands of writers and critics but also millions of ordinary readers--workers, kolkhoz members, servicemen and representatives of the intelligentsia attracted by its publicistic approach and the impassioned nature of its articles. Readers actively respond to the paper's articles, share their experience on the paper's pages and make observations and suggestions on important economic and social questions. The paper must cherish its links with the public aktiv and strengthen them in every way.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which is a document of outstanding theoretical and political significance, focuses the attention of the party and the country's entire public on the need to overcome serious shortcomings in our ideological education work, to comprehensively improve it in the context of the solution of the principal tasks of communist building and to insure its high scientific, Marxist-Leninist standard and hard-hitting character.

The resolution points out that in ideological education work it is necessary to present topical questions of our social life for open discussion, not to avoid acute questions and not to hush up the shortcomings and difficulties that exist in real life. A tendency toward window-dressing does not help matters but merely hinders the solution of our tasks. Where criticism and self-criticism are dishonest and where there is insufficient openness in social affairs, the activity of the masses suffers direct damage. And it is, after all, the activity of the masses which is an important source of the strength of the socialist system.

Among the very important tasks of ideological education work the CPSU Central Committee stressed the need to improve the political nurturing and Marxist-Leninist education of the artistic intelligentsia. The party will continue constantly to insure the instillation of high moral fiber and civic-mindedness and the development of the creative activeness of writers, artists, composers, theater and movie personalities, architects and journalists. The lofty vocation of Soviet masters of culture is to create new significant works of literature and art depicting in a talented manner the heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people and the problems of the development of Soviet society--works which strike a blow at our ideological enemies.

This is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's vocation too. The remarkable Lenin Prize-winning books by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," are an inspiring example for the political and publicizing activity of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the Soviet press as a whole, as well as for Soviet writers. They are an outstanding event in the country's ideological life and they make a big impact of the world public.

It is important to note in this connection what a crucial and honorable role Soviet literature and publicity have to play in the international arena as spokesmen for our motherland: They convey to millions of working people in the world the truth about socialism and about our party and people's struggle to strengthen universal peace and deepen relaxation of international tension, to prevent the threat of a new world war, limit the arms race and effect disarmament.

Along with the rest of the Soviet press, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA systematically covers the revolutionary transformations taking place in the world and talks about the creative labor of the fraternal peoples of the socialist community. In addition, it militantly exposes the antipopular essence of imperialism, its policy and ideology and the intrigues of the cold war ideologists. It demonstrates the falsity of the imperialist apologists' blather "about the notorious bourgeois democracy" which hypocritically pays lip service to concern for human freedoms and rights but is in fact blatantly violating them by supporting the omnipotence of the monopolies and mercilessly exploiting and oppressing the working people.

The paper also exposes the treacherous, great-power chauvinistic policy of the Beijing leadership which has become the accomplice to the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist forces. There is no doubt that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will continue to participate actively in the consistent struggle against the policy and ideology of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism by exposing the ideological sabotage of our class enemies who are trying to weaken the unity of Soviet society and friendship of the USSR peoples, who are spreading slanderous fabrications about the so-called Soviet military threat and who are striving to calumniate Soviet literature. May the voice of our motherland's writing community, which upholds the Soviet people's sacred ideas of communism, friendship and peace among the peoples ring out ever louder:

Comrades:

Together with all the Soviet people we hope that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will continue always and in all things, whether it be a question of literature or other spheres of ideology, the party-mindedness and national character of artistic creative work, the consolidation of the principles of socialist democracy, the rebuffing of class enemies' attempts at discrediting our social system and at imposing on the Soviet intelligentsia views which are alien to socialism. We wish it to continue speaking with conviction and passion, relying on the profound commitment and support of Soviet people, all champions of peace and progress and all honest people in the world.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA now has two orders and many of its working people have deservedly received government awards, but I think it would be right if they all became even more demanding, modest and self-critical in their work remembering that with each passing day we are faced with more and more crucial and complex tasks of communist building.

"Now that all Soviet people are working on the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message of greeting says, "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is urged to promote the further enhancement of the creative intelligentsia's role in the cause of the whole people, the cause of building a communist society, and the development and mutual enrichment of Soviet multinational literature. There is no doubt that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA will continue to depict in a gifted and striking manner, the labor accomplishments of the Soviet people and their military exploits in the Great Patriotic War, reveal the best moral qualities of our contemporaries instilled by the party, and struggle implacably against bourgeois and revisionist ideology and the antitheses of communist morals." Leonid Ilich's words contain a detailed work program for the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial collective and writers' aktiv and for all Soviet press workers.

Dear comrades!

It is with great joy that I carry out the honorable instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--to present to the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA collective the Order of the Friendship of the peoples.

Permit me once again to wholeheartedly congratulate you on this joyous event and express confidence that the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA collective and its public aktiv will devote all their strength, knowledge and talents to further active participation in the development of Soviet literature and will march in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle for the further strengthening of the political, economic and defense might of our great Soviet motherland and for the triumph of peace and communism.

To prolonged applause M.V. Zimyanin attached the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the newspaper's banner.

In his speech, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA chief editor A.B. Chakovskiy warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presiduum and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high assessment of thecollective's work. He assured them that the paper will continue faithfully to help the party in the communist education of the working peoples.

Greetings and congratulations were uttered by V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and chairman of the USSR Journalists' Union Board; S.S. Narovchatov, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board and chief editor of NOVYY MIR; Hero of Socialist Labor F.A. Bespalov, worker at the Moscow 50-Letiye USSR automated flow-lines plant; G.G. Abashidze, secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board and chairman of the Georgian Writers Union Board, and Academician A.V. Fokin.

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committe, USSR Supreme Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

BRIEFS

JUBILEE SESSION IN KIEV--As part of the celebrations of the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia, the History Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Social Sciences Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences held in Kiev on 24 May their joint scientific session. Attended by prominent social scientists, teachers at higher educational establishments, propaganda aktivs and representatives of Kiev party, soviet and public organizations, the session was addressed by Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. Academician Zhukov, Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician-secretary of the History Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the General History Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, read a greetings message from the USSR Academy of Sciences to the session participants. The session participants enthusiastically adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Present at the session were Khromov, Science and Educational Institutions Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Stepanin, Culture Department chief in the CPSU Central Committee; Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Melentyev, RSFS minister of culture; Bezlubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; and other officials. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 May 79 AU]

FIGURES, COMMENTARY ON JANUARY-APRIL PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD061357 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21 Signed to Press 14 May 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed "Statistical Report" and commentary: "The USSR's Industry in the First 4 Months of 1979"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has acquired at the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures on the results of the work of industry in January-April 1979.

The volume of industrial production in the period January-April 1979 increased 3.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Over the same period labor productivity increased 2.5 percent.

The January-April plan for the volume of sales of output was fulfilled 100.2 percent.

For the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and the production volume and labor productivity growth rates were:

All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 4-month Plan for Sale of Output	January-April 1979 as Percentage of January-April 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	100.6	105	103
Petroleum Industry	99.5	104	102
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	98	102	101
Gas Industry	103	112	109
Coal Industry	100.8	101	98
Ferrous Metallurgy	98	99.9	99.9
Non-Ferrous Metallurgy	99.8	99.8	99
Chemical Industry	95	100.2	98
Power Machine Building	100.8	102	100.7
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	100.7	103	103
Electrical Engineering Industry	101	105	104
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	107	106
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	99.6	109	107
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	101	109	109
Automotive Industry	101	109	107
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	100.4	105	104

Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production	101	108	105
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	102	105	105
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	100.9	105	104
Timber and Wood Processing Industry	96	97	98
Pulp and Paper Industry	93	93	93
Construction Materials Industry	96	99	98
Light Industry	100.6	103	103
Food Industry	102	102	102
Meat and Dairy Industry	102	101.1	99
Fish Industry	100.3	95	95
Procurements	102	102	102
Medical Industry	101	109	107
Main Administration of Microbiological Industry	99.6	102	98

Below are the figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination):

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 4-Month Plan for Sale of Output	January-April 1979 as Percentage of January-April 1978 for Production Volume
RSFSR	99.9	102.6
Ukrainian SSR	101	103.5
Belorussian SSR	102	107.8
Uzbek SSR	102	103.4
Kazakh SSR	100.9	103.3
Georgian SSR	101	106.6
Azerbaijan SSR	102	108.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	102.2
Moldavian SSR	102	103.9
Latvian SSR	100.8	99.8
Kirgiz SSR	101	104.9
Tadzhik SSR	102	108.1
Armenian SSR	102	107.8
Turkmen SSR	102	99.6
Estonian SSR	101	102.8

The production of the most important types of output was:

Types of Output	Output Produced In April 1979	Output Produced In January Through April 1979	January-April 1979 as Percentage of January-April 1978
Electricity--Billion Kilowatt Hours	102	435	104
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	48.2	191	104

Gas--Billion Cubic Meters	33.3	135	109
Coal--Million Tons	60.8	248	101
Steel--Million Tons	12.7	49.6	99.3
Rolled Ferrous Metals (Finished)--Million Tons	8.9	34.6	98
Steel Pipes--Million Tons	1.5	5.9	102
Mineral Fertilizers (in Standard Units)--Million Tons	8.4	30.1	90
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (in Standard Units)--Thousand Tons	42.1	161	95
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--Thousand Tons	295	1140	97
Chemical Fibers and Yarns--Thousand Tons	97.1	380	100.6
Motor Vehicle Tires--Millions	5.1	20.3	102
A/C Electric Motors--Million Kilowatts	4.4	17.5	105
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools:			
Thousands	19.6	77.9	99.4
Million Rubles	153	610	109
Including Those With Numerical Program Control--Thousands	0.6	2.5	105
Forging and Pressing Machines:			
Thousands	4.6	18.4	99.9
Million Rubles	45.4	178	111
Instruments, Automation Equipment, and Spare Parts for Them--Million Rubles	401	1578	112
Computer Hardware and Spare Parts--Million Rubles	308	1187	116
Petroleum Apparatus--Thousand Tons	16.4	64.9	108
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--Million Rubles	61.2	248	107
Manufacturing Equipment for Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industry--Million Rubles	107	427	104
Mainline Diesel Engines--Thousand Horsepower	280	1264	94
Mainline Electric Engines--Thousand Horsepower	293	1159	102
Mainline Freight Cars--Thousands	5.4	22.4	96
Motor Vehicles--Thousands	183	733	101
of which:			
Trucks	66	264	102
Automobiles	110	442	100.7

Tractors--Thousands	45.6	185	96
Agricultural Machinery--Million Rubles	228	881	108
Machinery for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--Million Rubles	170	659	107
Grain Harvesting Combines--Thousands	9.8	39.1	105
Excavators--Thousands	3.6	14.1	102
Commercial Timber (Not Counting Small Timber Procurers)--Million Solid Cubic Meters	20.1	107	91
Paper--Million Tons	0.4	1.8	95
Cement--Million Tons	10.7	38.1	91
Textiles of all Types--Billion Square Meters	0.9	3.6	101
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--Million Items	136	539	102
Leather Footwear--Million Pairs	65.4	260	100.5
Meat (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Million Tons	0.5	2.6	100.2
Sausage Products--Thousand Tons	242	975	100.9
Edible Fish Produce Including Canned Fish--Million Rubles	350	1283	92
Butter (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Thousand Tons	104	316	96
Whole Milk Produce in Milk Equivalent (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Million Tons	2.1	8.1	99.3
Vegetable Oil (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Thousand Tons	205	933	89
Clocks and Watches--Millions	5.5	21.3	102
China and Earthenware and Tin-Enamelled Pottery--Millions of Items	91.1	359	98
Radio Receivers and Radio Phonographs--Millions	0.7	2.8	95
Television Sets--Millions	0.6	2.4	100.5
Of Which: Color Receivers	0.2	0.6	128
Refrigerators--Millions	0.5	2.1	102
Washing Machines--Thousands	305	1243	101
Furniture--Billion Rubles	0.4	1.8	104

Commentary on Report

As can be seen from the published report, the January-April plan for the volume of sales was fulfilled 100.2 percent. The overall volume of industrial production increased 3.5 percent compared with January-April last year and labor productivity in industry increased 2.5 percent.

In April, the overall volume of industrial production increased 5.2 percent compared with the same month last year, while labor productivity increased 4 percent. This made it possible to make up considerably for the lag that occurred in individual sectors in the first months of the year.

The enterprises and associations of the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and several other ministries have successfully fulfilled the targets of the first 4 months for the sale of output, labor productivity growth and the production of many of the most important types of output.

In particular, the January-April plan for the sale of output was overfulfilled by 3 percent and the plan for labor productivity was overfulfilled 2 percent in the Ministry of the Gas Industry. Over 2 billion cubic meters of gas have been extracted since the beginning of the year over and above the plan and additional target. In the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the production volume in standard net output terms increased 3 percent compared with the January-April period last year and a similar increase in labor productivity growth was achieved. A considerable quantity of blast-furnace, steel-smelting and metal-rolling equipment was produced over and above the plan. In the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building the production of petroleum apparatus, chemical and polymer equipment increased considerably and the above-plan output of these types of equipment was about R6 million.

The instrument builders have achieved rapid growth rates in the production of instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment. The production of these types of output by the ministry increased 12 percent, and R21 million of this output has already been produced over and above the plan. The ministry's enterprises have produced R37 million worth of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances over and above the plan.

The production associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry have exceeded the planned level for production and sale of output and also for increasing labor productivity. Since the beginning of the year, almost 400,000 passenger automobiles alone have been produced, including 3,000 over and above the plan.

The associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are stepping up the production of agricultural equipment. The production of agricultural machinery increased 8 percent compared with January-April last year while that of machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production increased 10 percent. Agriculture has been supplied with above-plan output of this sort and spare parts for repair and operational needs worth a total of R15.5 million.

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has overfulfilled the plan targets for the production of manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry and for cultural and consumer goods and household items as a whole and also for the production of refrigerators and washing machines.

The targets for the production of consumer goods and foodstuffswere overfulfilled.

Production growth rates and labor productivity growth rates increased in April in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. But the sector has not yet reached the planning level of primary petroleum refining and output of a number of petroleum products. Nor has the labor productivity growth planned for January-April been achieved. The fulfillment of the plan for this indicator was 99.5 percent in April and 97 percent in January-April.

The lag allowed to occur since the beginning of the year at enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, the construction materials industry and the pulp and paper industry has not been fully made up. In these sectors the total production volume and the production of a number of important types of output in physical terms in January-April this year still did not reach the planned level. The relevant ministries were in arrears to the national economy in January-April to the extent of 1.3 million tons of rolled ferrous metal, 4.4 million tons of cement, and 84,000 and 107,000 tons of paper and cardboard respectively.

In the chemical industry the production of mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid and chemical fibers was lower than the planned level. Here the production of mineral fertilizers has not yet reached last year's level and the increase in the production of sulfuric acid and chemical fibers compared with January-April last year was 0.2 and 0.6 percent respectively. The chemical industry workers' arrears amounted to 4.6 million tons of mineral fertilizers in the period January-April, 0.7 million tons of sulfuric acid and 18,000 tons of chemical fibers.

Light industry overfulfilled the targets of the 4 months for the overall volume of sales of output and for labor productivity growth. At the same time, a lag was allowed to occur in the production of cotton, woolen and silk textile, knitted outerwear, carpets and carpet articles, china, earthenware and tin-enamelled dishes.

This winter's grave weather conditions and shortcomings in the operation of transport and energy supplies had a considerable effect on the results of the work of a number of sectors. But the majority of leading enterprises had, in March and April, already made up for their shortfall and are building up production rates.

The country expects the same substantial improvement in production activity from all production collectives.

While the results of the country's machine builders have been positive, a number of enterprises and associations of this sector have disrupted their delivery of the planned range of articles. Over the period January-April as a whole, the machine builders failed to supply output for individual items in the products list stipulated in contracts and job schedules to the extent of over R600 million. This complicated the provision of full supplies for projects nearing completion and slowed down the reequipping of individual production facilities with new equipment.

Our industry must make up the lag which has been allowed to occur, mount socialist competition more widely for the acceleration of production and labor productivity growth rates and, on the basis of the universal dissemination of the experience of the Rostov workers of "working without laggards," make fuller use of all available reserves and opportunities . This task is perfectly within the power of our industry, as the experience of leading workers bears out.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS FERROUS METALLURGY SECRETARIES' MEETING

ID051405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] A conference of party committee secretaries of the USSR's ferrous metallurgy enterprises begins today in Magnitogorsk. Tasks of party organizations aimed at improving work of the industry's production collectives in light of the requirements of the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being discussed. "Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the conference."

CSA REPORTS SPRING SOWING PLAN 96 PERCENT COMPLETED

LD061550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Farmers of northern and eastern oblasts are ending the sowing of summer crops. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 4 June on the farms of the country, a total of 148.1 million hectares have been sown; this is 96 percent of the plan. Grain and pulse crops including corn have been sown on an area of 98.7 million hectares, which is 95 percent of the plan.

The sowing of cotton and sunflower seeds has been completed. Work is nearing completion in potato and vegetable fields. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are paying special attention to cultivation of the sown crops. With a little rainfall and high temperatures, special importance is acquired by irrigation of the fields. Machine operators in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Northern Caucasus and the Volga area are conducting irrigation on a large scale.

SOWING SLOWDOWN REPORTED AS PLANS NEAR FULFILLMENT

LD061049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The Crop Farmer's Concerns"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday 28 May, spring crops had been sown on 132.6 million hectares in the country--86 percent of the total area to be sown. Grain and pulse crops (including corn) have been sown on 88.8 million hectares--85 percent. Potatoes have taken up 2.78 million hectares--86 percent of the area allocated, fiber flax has been sown on a little more than 1 million hectares--88 percent--and vegetables on 1.06 million hectares--84 percent. The sowing of sunflowers and sugar beet has been virtually completed.

And so the sowing work is nearing completion. In the past week spring crops were sown on 25.9 million hectares. If the reader recalls, in our last survey we spoke of a sort of peak in fieldwork--in the previous 7 days 36 million hectares had been sown. The present slackening of tempo is explained primarily by the narrowing of the work front (many people have already completed this work) and also by the rain in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. This rain is beneficial for the future harvest but creates certain difficulties for the farmers and requires the all-round acceleration of work in the fields. For instance, by Monday, in Western Siberia, spring crops had only been sown on 51 percent of the allocated areas, while in Eastern Siberia they had been sown on 60 percent.

The weather continues to test the crop farmer. In the east it was cold and rainy while in the European part of the country there was hot, dry weather over considerable areas. Under these conditions correct, efficient tending of the crops acquires great significance.

For a long time the Ukrainian beet growers lacked the usual springtime warmth. Therefore, the sowing was carried out later than the traditional times over considerable areas. And now the weather is hot and is worrying the farmers. After all, the plants must be thinned out promptly, with minimum expenditure, and weeds and pests must not be allowed to spread.

But due attention is not being paid to tending the row crops in the republic. The local press reports that in Ivanovskiy Rayon, Khersonskaya Oblast, corn and sunflower sowings have become overgrown with sowthistle. Such phenomena are intolerable.

While concerning themselves with the crops, the leading farms are not slackening their care of the fallow land, which under present conditions requires close attention.

One more crucial and strenuous agricultural campaign is beginning--fodder procurement. It is very important to conduct it in order to improve the quality of the laid forage to the maximum.

This campaign has been begun in an organized manner in southern Kazakhstan. In Chimkentskaya Oblast, for instance, the first alfalfa cutting is being carried out rapidly. The majority of the fodder is receiving a first-class rating. The local economic and soviet organs are doing a great deal this year to provide an adequate quantity of good forage for livestock raising. At the same time, the shortcomings of previous years are being only poorly eliminated in some places. After all, in Kazakhstan so far only 13 percent of the cured hay and silage is being laid down in lined trenches. Back in 1972, the republic received 133 cured-hay towers. But only 44 have been installed. Sets of expensive equipment have been split up and have become unusable. And the economic planners of Kokchetsvskaya Uralskaya and Semiplatinskaya oblasts were particularly to blame here. Incidentally, there occurs the biggest percentage of poor-quality fodder and cured-hay spoilage in earth trenches.

May is ending and already it is time to show utmost concern for the harvest. In the opinion of specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the harvest will arrive over a large area 5-7 days earlier than usual. The harvest of winter and spring crops will coincide in a number of places. This will naturally increase the load on equipment and transporation. In addition, it is already clear now that part of the grain crops may be undersized. And that being so we must prepare for direct combining and procure as many harvesters as possible for this.

It is a difficult year for our crop farmer. But he is experienced, well-equipped technically, and has every opportunity to emerge honorably from the difficulties and produce a good harvest.

CPSU ISSUES DECISIONS ON WORK IN RSFSR NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD070750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided on additional measures to reinforce agricultural cadres in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. It is incumbent upon the RSFSR Council of Ministers, a number of ministries and departments, party, administrative and agricultural organs of the oblasts, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone to take additional measures to improve and speed up the construction of installations connected with the socioeconomic conditions of the life of the rural population and also to develop measures which would insure the year-round employment of state and collective farm workers.

The RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone (?is) an inhabited industrial center. At the same time, it is a highly developed agricultural region, where one-third of the gross agricultural production of the republic is produced. It is natural that for the further development of the zone's agricultural production, which is planned in the integrated program, it is necessary above all to create conditions for the personnel which could promote their consolidation [zakrepleniye] in situ. But this is often lost due to a lack of housing or the discomforts of the housing. There is also dissatisfaction stemming from the inability to fulfill the requirement for preschool establishments. The roads also frequently leave something to be desired.

The lack of roads, especially those that link the remote villages with the central farm estates, significantly demoralizes rural workers. Consequently, questions concerning construction are given great significance by the decision of the party and government. It is proposed in the decision to pay special attention to improving the organization of labor and wage rates; the introduction of comprehensive mechanization in labor-consuming processes in land-husbandry and livestock farming; and the improvement of the work and life of rural inhabitants.

All these questions have often come up in our programs. We will continue to extensively discuss the utilization of the Ipatovskiy method, which is also used in the fields of the Non-Chernozem Zone, the application of the (Zlobin) methods in rural construction; two-shift work in livestock farming; and self-supporting [khozraschetnyy] links in the cultivation of various crops. Their experience convincingly demonstrates that there are significant reserves, the utilization of which is demanded by the aforementioned decision. Its fulfillment will guarantee the implementation of the program for the integrated development of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone.

IMPROVEMENT SOUGHT IN CHEMICALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

LD061557 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "A Reliable Foundation for Big Harvests"]

[Excerpts] The distinctive landmark in Kingiseppskiy Rayon is the "Fosforit" association--a giant of the chemical industry-- whose job is to solve important tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the widespread chemicalization of agriculture and improvement of land fertility on this basis.

Yesterday, G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, acquainted himself with the work being carried out at "fosforit." In the association's shops he talked with workers and specialists and inquired about the planning and construction of major new capacities for the production of Ammofos. Attention was drawn to the importance of the comprehensive solution of questions relating to the economic and social development of one of the biggest industrial centers in the southwestern part of the oblast, the acceleration of the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects, the improvement of the provisions of amenities and the creation of a recreational base for the working people of the association which has a subsidiary farm.

The "Rossiya" Sovkhoz is one of the biggest in the "Kingiseppskoye" association which specializes in the production of milk and potatoes. The sovkhoz livestock raisers intend to raise milk yields to 4,000 kg per cow in the current 5-year plan. To this end the farm is implementing a myriad of measures for placing fodder production on an industrial footing, and it has an operating center manufacturing feed pellets using the highly productive AVM-1.5 unit and a system of machinery for the manufacture of high-quality fodder.

G.V. Romanov visited the association's fields, a mechanized fodder preparation shop and sites where new agricultural projects are being constructed. He stressed the importance of the all-round strengthening of the material and technical base of fodder production, the introduction of progressive techniques for fodder production and procurement and the provision of coarse, succulent and green fodder for livestock raising in full accordance with veterinary norms. [paragraph continues]

Persistent use must be made of industrial methods of fodder production and this vitally important agricultural sector must be given a specialized character. Now that spring fieldwork is coming to an end it is necessary to embark without delay on the mass launching of one of the most important agricultural campaigns--fodder procurement.

G.V. Romanov was accompanied in Kingiseppskiy Rayon by V.A. Goryashin, deputy chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; A.G. Bogachev, chief of the oblast agriculture administration; A.I. Myachin, first secretary of Kingiseppskiy Gorkom, and workers of party and soviet organs.

FODDER STORAGE DISCUSSED AT KAZAKHSTAN CP PLENUM

LD062341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Measures to increase the output and improve the quality of fodder in the light of the demands of the July, 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed today at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan CP. The speakers stressed that recently in the republic a certain amount of work had been carried out to strengthen the fodder base for animal husbandry. However, not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are putting reserves into operation. The task of rural workers, party, administrative and agricultural organs, it was noted at the plenum, is to make use of all opportunities to increase stores of fodder, to ensure hay, haylage, silage for farms, for no less than 1 and 1/2 years.

Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan CP, spoke at the plenary meeting

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES STATUS OF HARVEST MACHINERY REPAIR

LD062259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Collegium of the USSR Agriculture Ministry today discussed the progress of preparing machinery for the harvest and procurement of fodder. It was noted that as of 1 June 80 percent of all harvesting machinery had been repaired in the country as a whole. This work is nearing completion in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Estonia and Azerbaijan. In certain krays and republics, however, the repair of harvesting machinery is being delayed and a significant amount of machinery for fodder harvesting is still not ready for work on farms, although procurement of it has already begun in many regions.

Work is progressing at below last year's level in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Farms in Kashkadarinskaya, Kirovskaya, Lipetskaya, Sverdlovskaya and a number of other oblasts are lagging behind. Checks have exposed many cases of poor quality repairs. As before, the dispatch of a number of spare parts is being delayed by the Rostov agricultural machine-building plant and the Tula and Taganrog combine plants.

It was noted at the Collegium that 96,000 integrated detachments will participate in the harvest and 3 million machine operators have been trained in sovkhozes and kolkhozes. More than another 1.5 million combine operators, tractor drivers and other drivers will be brought in from among students of professional-technical colleges, other students and blue and white collar workers of enterprises and establishments.

LAUNCHING OF UNMANNED SOYUZ-34 ANNOUNCED

LD062012 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--An unmanned spacecraft Soyuz-34 has been launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday at 21 hours 13 minutes, Moscow time.

The Soyuz-34 craft's autonomous flight program includes a trial checkup of the operation of the approach-correcting engine unit, improved with account of the experience gained during the flight of the Soyuz-33 spacecraft last April. After fulfilling the scheduled operations the craft is expected to link up with the Salyut-6 station.

The Soyuz-34 spacecraft is put in an orbit with the following parametres: Maximum distance from the surface of the earth 270 kilometres, minimum distance from the surface of the earth 198 kilometres, period of revolution 88.9 minutes, orbital inclination 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric information, the onboard systems of the Soyuz-34 spacecraft are functioning normally.

Flight Plan

LD062215 [Editorial report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2000 GMT on 6 June carries a recorded report by Sergey Sheleznyak from the Flight Control Center. The main flight control room, Zheleznyak says, contains a screen for displaying the position of Soyuz-34. The craft is marked by a red light at Baykonur, from which it is being launched, he says. All information is sent from Baykonur to the center. Zheleznyak then interprets the orders being given as the launch is prepared and implemented; noting: "Three hundred tons of launch weight is lifted off at increasing acceleration by the slightly under 500-ton thrust first stage engines."

Interviewing Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yeliseyev, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and the flight director, Zhelezhyak asks: "Aleksey Stanislavovich, it's somewhat unusual to have a transport craft with no crew. Presumably that's due to the hitches in the propulsion unit which caused docking of the previous craft, Soyuz-33, to be cancelled?"

Yeliseyev replies: "Immediately after the flight of the Soyuz-33 craft, the best specialists in the development of propulsion units for spacecraft were involved in analyzing the reasons for the abnormal performance of the motor. A great amount of both theoretical and experimental work was required to establish the reasons. A large number of hypotheses were worked out as to what might be happening in the propulsion unit; those hypotheses were tested on ground test benches, and in the final analysis the specialists unanimously established the reason for the defect."

Zheleznyak asks: "Had those reasons arisen previously in tests before the flight?"

Yeliseyev replies: "No, I should say that the motor underwent a total of some 4,000 tests in space and on earth. It was switched on and functioned normally 4,000 times both in conditions of ground test benches and in conditions of real space flight. We had found nothing like that previously. Moreover, the specific part which we found to be defective had been tested some 8,000 times and there had been no defect in it, either. We have come up against this defect for the first time. Well, the additional work was concerned with this specific part, after which the motor was tested on the test bench with that part and the part was tested separately and it was concluded that flights could be continued.

However, for the sake of caution it was decided to implement the first flight without people on board, to test the spacecraft unmanned in conditions of real flight and, should it pass that test, it should be passed for manned flights after its docking with the [Salyut] station according to the results of an analysis of the work of all the systems and primarily of the propulsion unit. The control personnel who are in the Flight Control Center today are taking part in the testing; they have acquired the skills for controlling such a craft and they have started work on the space flight."

Zheleznyak then asks: "I would also like to know about the immediate program: How will the Flight Control Center personnel bring Soyuz-34 to Salyut-6?"

Yeliseyev responds: "We have started testing all its onboard systems. Tonight we will make the first correction for a long-range approach of the spacecraft with the orbital complex and on the evening of the 8th we will make the fourth and last correction for the long-range approach, after which the equipment for the independent approach of ship to station will be switched on on the station and the spacecraft and the process of automatic approach and docking of the spacecraft with the orbital complex will begin."

Zheleznyak says: "The last question, Aleksey Stanislavovich: At present both the docking complexes on Salyut-6 are occupied, with Soyuz-32 at one side and Progress-6 at the other. Where do you plan to dock Soyuz-34?"

Yeliseyev answers: "We plan to dock it to the docking complex to which the Progress-6 craft is now docked. On the morning of the 8th, we will undock Progress-6 and leave it for the time being in orbit and the Soyuz-34 craft will approach that docking complex. The next day we will, as they put it, take Progress-6 out of orbit, that is, we will insure its descent into the ocean."

TRAJECTORY OF SALYUT SPACE COMPLEX CORRECTED

LD061334 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--TASS correspondent reported from the Flight Control Centre:

The 101st working day of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the orbital complex was devoted to medical checks and experiments. Immediately upon the flight engineer's awakening, the dynamics of his blood circulation in repose was analysed. The tone of blood vessels of the crew's commander was then analysed.

In the afternoon, the cosmonauts made checks with the use of the vacuum suit "Chibis". During these checks the reaction of the cardio-vascular system to the immitation of the effect of the hydrostatic pressure was determined. Physiological parameters were registered during the research by the multifunctional equipment "Polynom-2M". The crew today also performed an experiment to study the dynamics of the change of the composition of the gaseous medium in the premises of the complex.

The correction of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex was made on June 4 and June 5 with the use of the engine of the transport ship "Progress-6". After the correction, the parameters of the orbit of the complex are as follows: The maximum distance from the earth's surface 371 kilometres, the minimum distance 358 kilometres, the period of revolution 91.65 minutes, inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the station and of both ships function normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.